

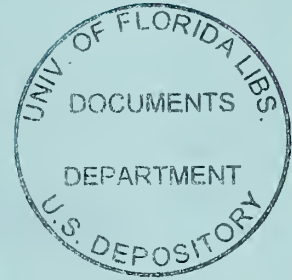
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may 1972



# HALLMARK

united states army security agency



WAC OPERATORS? YOU BET!

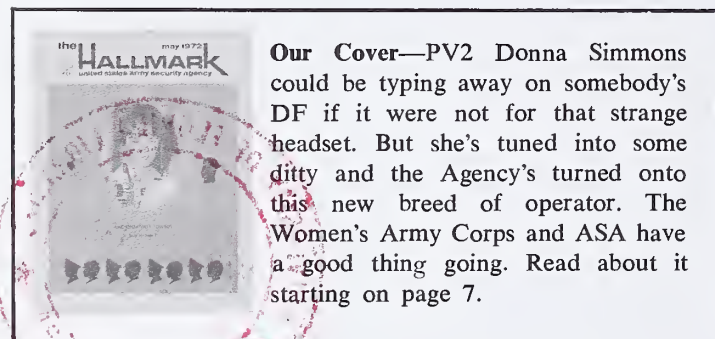
Story on Page 7



*Published monthly in support of U.S.  
Army information objectives*

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**Our Cover**—PV2 Donna Simmons could be typing away on somebody's DF if it were not for that strange headset. But she's tuned into some ditty and the Agency's turned onto this new breed of operator. The Women's Army Corps and ASA have a good thing going. Read about it starting on page 7.

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# Armed Forces Day

MAY 20

Armed Forces Day gives us a special opportunity to pay tribute to the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coastguardsmen who so ably protect our freedoms and insure our security.

We are now in an era of transition from a long and divisive war to the healing of a lasting peace. While we earnestly pray for a quickening of this process, today's realities make it clear that security at home and peace abroad still depend on the strength of America and its allies.

We need and will long continue to need men and women in the military who will serve the Republic with bravery and commitment. On this Armed Forces Day in 1972, we can be thankful that such generous and dedicated fellow Americans fill the ranks today.

Richard M. Nixon

## What Kind Of Day?

MAY 30

Officially, the day is set aside for the special remembrance of those men and women of the armed forces who paid the supreme sacrifice for their country.

For many of us - perhaps too many of us - the day will be little more than a break from the regular routine. Memorial Day will just be part of a three-day weekend.

After all, our memories are sometimes short, and with all the "living" around us, it is relatively easy for us to overlook the importance of recognizing our heroic dead.

We are deeply indebted to those hundreds of thousands of Americans who have gone before us - those men and women of the armed forces who have given their lives to make all this we now have possible.



This is directed at a miniscule minority of the Armed Forces—those foolish enough to be using drugs.

Traveling can be exciting at any time. But traveling with drugs can be a bummer in the countries of the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The leaders of most of those countries have joined with President Nixon in a drive against the possession, use, or sale of illegal drugs.

Some of the sentences which can be imposed on drug users, servicemen or civilians, are among the harshest in the world.

For instance, go to Australia with any kind of illegal drug, get caught, and the judge can look at you and give you up to ten years in prison and a fine. If you save your money during the ten years, you can probably pay the fine and be released at the end of your sentence.

In Afghanistan, the sentence is up to the judge. If he's had a good day, a drug user might get only a year or two. On a bad day the judge might contemplate a drug user and his worth to the world and give him life.

#### **"You Pay Your Money . . .**

Burmese authorities frown on those few who use drugs, also. A little mary jane can get you a couple of bowls of rice a day for up to two years. Now opium or some of the other drugs are a little different. The sentence for use or possession is up to three years "rigorous punishment" which could mean working in the teak jungles of Burma for a long, long time.

Cambodian authorities have a lot of leeway in their approach to sentencing a drug user or importer. Caught there, you can get from three months to two years in prison and a fine.

That old "fun city," Hong Kong, doesn't like anyone funning with drugs. Possession or use of dangerous

drugs—and marijuana is considered in this category—can get an individual up to three years in prison. If he tries to sell drugs in that seacoast paradise he can get from three years to life in prison, and they tack on a fine to the sentence.

India's Government metes out sentences of up to two years for possession or use, and if you sell there, it's up to three years in prison and a fine.

#### **. . . And Take Your Choice"**

Now Iran is something else. Very few Iranians even know what drugs are, so if you decide to teach these innocents about drugs by bringing some into the country, the odds are stacked against you. It's up to three years in prison and a fine for a small amount of drugs, and death—yep, death—if you decide to try for the big time by bringing in a package of opium or heroin.

And, if you're not caught bringing it in and decide to sell some, here's how the Iranians look at that. For the sale of marijuana—three to 15 years in prison at *hard labor* and a fine. For the sale of opium, heroin, or cocaine—death.

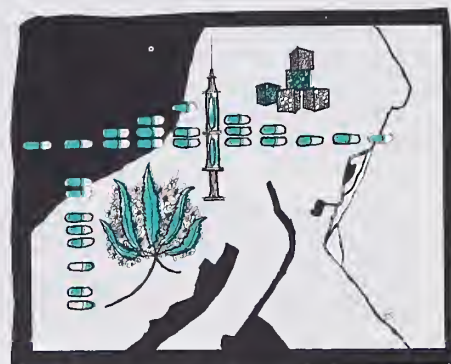
Japanese authorities gladly give up to seven years in prison for marijuana use or sale, and up to 10 years in prison for any other type of dangerous drug. Korea, on the other hand, follows Iran's lead and passes out sentences of three years to life for possession, use, or sale of up to 100 grams of any type of illegal drug, and the death sentence can be passed out if the haul consists of more than 100 grams.

Friendly Macao, where almost everything goes, takes a dim view of those who bring drugs in. It's six months to a year for possession, six months to two years for use, and two

Continued on page 15

## **A Fine Way To Travel**

## **Bring Cash**



## **Not Hash**





**Take me across the ocean**—The attractiveness of an overseas assignment is appealing to many servicemen. Personnel who are now stationed abroad and wish an extension of their tour should keep abreast of the latest Department of Army regulations.

- Personnel serving overseas may request a voluntary extension of their tour up to a maximum of five years. This became effective April 1, 1972.

- A serviceman can have his dependents transported to his overseas area only if he has sufficient service remaining to complete the full overseas *accompanied* tour. This becomes effective July 1, 1972.

- All careerists with overseas assignment instructions must have sufficient time remaining in service to complete the full overseas tour. All others must have at least a year remaining from the date they are scheduled to report to the overseas replacement station or port of entry. This also becomes effective July 1, 1972.

- Those volunteering for assignment to the Republics of Vietnam or Korea must complete at least 16 months of their current overseas tour or 12 months after their dependents arrive, whichever is longer.

- Personnel may not volunteer for duty in Vietnam in an MOS not previously held.

- Officers and warrant officers serving in stabilized positions must complete at least five-sixths of their stabilized tour before assignment overseas (except Vietnam.)

**Transpo 72**—Hurry and finish your newest invention. That three wheeled, water operated, super speedy vehicle, which gets 85 miles to the gallon could make its initial showing at Transpo 72.

Dulles International Airport, near Washington, D.C., will stage the event from May 27 to June 4. Army exhibits and demonstrations designed to display a peacetime application of the Army's transportation and technological developments will also be featured.

An Army helicopter team will demonstrate precision flight, medical evacuation and civilian application of the helicopter.

Musical programs and performances by Army ceremonial units will also be a highlight of Transpo 72.

**Don't be turned away**—What's happening? CHAMPUS was formed to assist you and your medical needs and now thousands of claims are rejected each month by its officials.

The problem can be solved by you. Rejection of claims can be omitted if beneficiaries wait until they have receipts totaling above the \$50 individual or \$100 family deductible before submitting their first claim each fiscal year.

Send the completed form along with itemized bills to the state fiscal administrator. After the deductible amount has been accumulated, beneficiaries are generally encouraged to submit claims every two or three months. If bills exceed \$25 to \$30, send your statements in more frequently.

You can help yourself and alleviate the administrative work load by submitting the appropriate form properly the first time.



**No more hot shots**—The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., has finally given in. After many years of complaints of aching arms, they now have removed all immunization requirements for persons traveling between the US and Europe.

Recently, Spain, Bulgaria and Russia added their names to the list of European countries who do not require smallpox certificates of vaccination from US travelers. All other European countries deleted the cholera and smallpox requirement some time ago.

**Pollution**—It's nice to talk about our nation's ills and problems. Here is an excellent opportunity to do something. Pollution control is going to be a booming industry with the possibility of expanded employment opportunities at local, state and federal levels.

Nine community and technical colleges have already been approved for instruction in water pollution control and water supply. One of these courses could offer excellent job opportunities for the future. Thus far, schools in Maryland, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida and Colorado have, or soon will, begin this 22 week course. Others will soon follow.

Also offered throughout the country are various OJT programs in water control. Offered in conjunction with local water disposal plants, this part time program could be the key to your future. For more information, write to:

Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water Programs  
Manpower Development Staff  
Washington, D.C. 20460

**Got It? Get It!**—By now, most ASA commanders, Information Officers, editors and others in the communications field should be receiving the *Info-Gram*. If the name doesn't ring a bell, you've somehow been missed in our efforts to send you this bi-monthly newsletter.

Published at Arlington Hall by the USASA Information Office (IAOPS-I), the *Info-Gram* contains selected excerpts from Department of the Army (OCINFO) Publications and Communications, as well as pointers from ASA's information staff.



Ecology—VD—LSD and ITT . . .  
Taxes—Recession . . . Wall Street  
depression . . . Air Pollution—What's  
the solution? . . . Generation gaps—  
Racial flaps . . . Alcohol and Rising  
crime and Busing and . . . . . STOP!

## What Are You Going to Do About It?

What *can* you do? Vote? It's hardly worth it . . . or is it?

History can better answer that. If but 88 people with just one vote each had taken that attitude in 1948, President Lyndon Johnson would not have been elected to his first term in the Senate.

President John F. Kennedy won the state of Hawaii in the 1960 presidential run-off by a total of 115 votes. That's about half the number of men in Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Arlington Hall, Va.

In fact, both the 1960 and 1968 presidential elections produced two leading candidates separated by only one tenth of one percent of the total popular vote.

And those were presidential races alone. The list of senators, representatives, governors and state officials elected by only a handful of votes is staggering.

And now it's 1972, with all the hoopla of the presidential primaries and the upcoming national political conventions. Then it will be your turn, your say, your voice, your vote.

The congressional elections serve as your opportunity

to reward or chastise your congressmen on how they stood on (or shied away from) the issues of the day.

But whether your party thrives or flounders, if you've voted, you know you've taken a stand and done something about it. The ultimate winner in a contest like this is democracy.

"It's alright to vote and all, but it's just too much of a hassle . . . I'm registered to vote in (fill in the state) but I'm serving in (fill in the state or country.)" Oh, yeah, we've heard all the excuses.

Listen, all it takes to vote by absentee ballot is a brief trip to your voting officer. He'll give you a simple form, Standard Form 76. Fill it out and mail it to the proper authorities in the state in which you are registered. If you are not yet registered, they'll send you that little form too, along with your absentee ballot in some cases. **But do it today.** Don't wait until the last minute.

It's your country. Here is the very best opportunity to say how it should be run.

The state voting information shown on the accompanying chart is only applicable to members of the Armed Forces on active duty. All dates refer to the General Election on 7 November 1972.

State	Residency requirement		Registration requirement for military personnel	To register while absent, send a completed FPCA to:	To request an absentee ballot, send a completed FPCA to:	
	State	County	Precinct		Where	When
Ala.	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo.	Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	County Registrar, county of residence.	Between 23 Sep and 2 Nov.
Alaska	1 yr.	(District: 30 days)		Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	Lt. Governor, Pouch AA, Juneau, Alaska 99801. See Note 1 (8 October).	Between 7 May and 3 Nov.
Ariz.	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	County Recorder, county of residence.	Between 5 Oct and 4 Nov.
Ark.	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 days	Registration is waived.	County Clerk, county of residence.	After 8 Sep.
Calif.	90 days	90 days	54 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	County Clerk, county of residence.	Preferably before 8 Sep.
Colo.	3 mo.		29 days	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	County Clerk, county of residence. (Denver: Election Commission). See Note 1 (6 October).	Between 9 Aug and 3 Nov.
Conn.		(Town: 6 months)		State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Town Clerk, town of residence.	At any time.
D. C.		(No specified duration)		Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	Board of Elections, District Building, Washington, D. C. 20004.	Before 31 Oct.
Del.	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Department of Elections, county of residence. See Note 1 (28 October).	At any time.
Fla.	1 yr.	6 mo.		State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Supervisor of Registration, county of residence. See Note 1 (8 October).	After 23 Sep.
Ge.	1 yr.	6 mo.		State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Board of Registrars, county of residence. See Note 1 (18 September).	Between 9 Aug and 2 Nov.
Hawaii	1 yr.			Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	County Clerk, county of residence.	Between 8 Sep and 28 Oct.
Idaho	6 mo.	30 days		Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.	County Clerk, county of residence.	After 8 Sep.
Ill.	6 mo.	(District: 30 days)		Registration is waived.	County Clerk, county of residence.	
Ind.	6 mo.	(Township: 60 days)	(or ward: 30 days)	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	Board of Election Commissioners or County Clerk, county of residence.	After 30 July.
Iowa	6 mo.	60 days	10 days	Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.	Clerk of the Circuit Court, county of residence.	Between 8 Oct and 4 Nov.
Kans.	6 mo.	(Ward or township: 30 days)		Registration is waived.	County Auditor, county of residence, or City or Town Clerk.	After 9 Aug.
Ky.	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Secretary of State, Topeka, Kansas 66612.	After 3 Sep.
La.	1 yr.	(Parish: 6 mo.)	3 mo.	Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	County Clerk, county of residence. See Note 1 (18 October).	Before 18 Oct.
Maine	6 mo.	(Municipality: 3 mo.)		Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	Clerk of District Court, parish of residence. (Orleans parish: Civil Sheriff).	Between 8 Sep and 31 Oct.
Mass.	6 mo.			Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	Secretary of State, or City or Town Clerk.	At any time.
Md.	6 mo.	(or city: 28 days)		Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.	City or Town Clerk, place of residence.	At any time.
Mich.	6 mo.	(City/township: resident 5th Fri. before election)		State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	Board of Supervisors of Elections, county of residence or City of Baltimore.	Before 31 Oct.
Minn.	30 days		30 days	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.	City or Township Clerk, place of residence.	Between 24 Aug and 4 Nov.
Miss.	1 yr.	1 yr.	(District: 6 mo.)	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.	County Auditor, county of residence.	At any time.
Mo.	1 yr.	(or city: 60 days)		Registration is waived.	City or County Registrar, place of residence. See Note 1 (7 July).	After 8 Oct.
					Clerk of County Court, or Board of Election Commissioners, place of residence.	At any time.



State	Residency requirement		Registration requirement for military personnel	To register while absent, send a completed FPCA to:	To request an absentee ballot, send a completed FPCA to:	
	State	Precinct			Where	When
Mont.	1 yr.	30 days			County, City or Town Clerk, place of residence. See Note 1 (8 October).	After 23 Sep.
N. C.	1 yr.	30 days	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		Chairmen, County Board of Elections, county of residence.	At any time.
N. Dak.	1 yr.	30 days	Registration is waived.		County Auditor, county of residence.	After 8 Oct.
Nabr.	6 mo.	20 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.		County Clerk, county of residence. (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy: Election Commission).	Between 9 Aug and 3 Nov.
Nav.	6 mo.	30 days	Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	Board of Registrars or Court Clerk, county of residence. See Note 1 (8 October).	Same address as registration.	Before 5 p.m. on 31 Oct.
N. H.		6 mo.	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		Secretary of State, Concord, New Hampshire 03301.	At any time.
N. J.	6 mo.	40 days	Registration is waived.		County Clerk, county of residence.	At any time.
N. Mex.	1 yr.	30 days	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		County Clerk, county of residence.	Before 28 Oct. (Overseas 10 Oct.)
N. Y.	3 mo.	(or city/village: 3 mo)	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		Div. for Serviceman's Voting, 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12225.	Before 28 Oct.
Ohio	6 mo.	40 days	Registration is waived.		Clerk, County Board of Elections, county of residence.	Before noon on 4 Nov.
Okla.	6 mo.	20 days	Registration is waived.		Secretary, County Election Board, county of residence.	At any time.
Oreg.	More than 6 mo.		Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.		County Clerk, county of residence.	At any time.
Pa.	90 days	(District: 60 days)	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.		County Board of Elections, county of residence.	At any time.
P. R.		1 yr.	Must register before absentee ballot can be sent.	General Supervisor of Elections, San Juan P. R. 00903. See Note 1 (15 February).	Same address as registration.	Before 1 Sep.
R. I.	1 yr.	(City/town: 6 mo.)	Registration is waived.		Board of Canvassers and Registration, place of residence.	Before 5 p.m. on 17 Oct.
S. C.	6 mo.	30 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.		Board of Registration, county of residence. See Note 1 (8 October).	At any time.
S. Dak.	180 days	30 days	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		County/City Auditor or Town/Township Clerk. See Note 1 (23 October).	At any time.
Tenn.	1 yr.	3 mo.	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		Election Commission, county of residence.	Between 9 Aug and 28 Oct.
Tex.	1 yr.	6 mo.	Registered when FPCA for absentee ballot is accepted.		Office of County Clerk, county of residence.	Preferably before 23 Sep.
Utah	6 mo.	60 days	Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.		County Clerk, county of residence.	Between 8 Oct and 2 Nov.
Va.	6 mo.	30 days	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.		General Registrar, place of residence.	Between 28 Sep and 2 Nov.
Vt.	90 days	(Town: 90 days)	Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.		Town Clerk, place of residence.	At any time.
Wash.	1 yr.	90 days	Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.		Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington 98501.	After 1 July.
Wis.	6 mo.	(or city: 30 days) (or district: 10 days)	Registration is waived.		City/Town Clerk, place of residence. (Milwaukee: Board of Election Commissioners).	At any time.
W. Va.	1 yr.	(or city: 60 days)	State registration form sent with absentee ballot.		Clerk of County Court, county of residence. See Notes 1,2 (8 October).	After 8 Sep.
Wyo.	1 yr.	10 days	Uses executed affidavit on ballot-return envelope.		County Clerk, county of residence.	Before 23 Oct.

Note 1: If you are not registered, you should complete the state's registration procedure in time to be registered by the date shown in parentheses.

Note 2: If you are not registered, you should include on your FPCA the notation "Registration application requested".

# If You Don't Fill Out This Card... They'll Never Hear You In November

How to fill out an absentee ballot—Standard Form 76, commonly called the Federal Post Card Application, or FPCA, is a postage free card which military personnel and their dependents can use to request registration or an absentee ballot. Also eligible are Civil Service employees stationed overseas.

Check with your voting assistance or legal officer to see how you can use the FPCA. The booklet, "Voting Information 1972," has the latest information, State by State (DA Pamphlet 360-503).

## FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF CARD POST CARD APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

- State or Commonwealth of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Fill in name of State or Commonwealth)
- (1) I hereby request an absentee ballot to vote in the coming election:  
(GENERAL) (PRIMARY)\* (SPECIAL) ELECTION.  
(Strike out inapplicable words)
- (2) \*If a ballot is requested for a primary election, print your political party affiliation or preference in this box:  
(If primary election is secret in your State, do not answer)
- (3) I am a citizen of the United States, eligible to vote in above State, and am:
- a. A member of the Armed Forces of the United States ☐
  - b. A member of the merchant marine of the United States ☐
  - c. A citizen of the United States temporarily residing outside of the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia ☐
  - d. A spouse or dependent of a person listed in (a), or (b) above ☐
- A spouse or dependent residing with or accompanying a person described in (c) above ☐
- (4) I was born on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Day) (Month) (Year)
- (5) For \_\_\_\_\_ years preceding the above election my home (not military) residence in the above State has been \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street and number or rural route, etc.)  
in the county or parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
The voting precinct or election district for this residence is \_\_\_\_\_  
(Enter if known)
- (6) Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) Mail my ballot to the following official address:  
For those assigned in the U.S.:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit (Co., Sq., Trp., Bn., etc.), Governmental Agency, or Office)  
(Military Base, Station, Camp, Fort, Ship, Airfield, etc.)  
For those assigned elsewhere:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(APO, or FPO number)
- (8) I am NOT requesting a ballot from any other State and am not voting in any other manner in this election, except by absentee process, and have not voted and do not intend to vote in this election at any other address.
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of person requesting ballot)
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Full name, typed or printed, with rank or grade, and service number)
- (11) Subscribed and sworn to before me on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Day, month, and year)
- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of official administering oath) (Typed or printed name of official administering oath)
- \_\_\_\_\_  
(Title or rank, service number, and organization of administering official)

### INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Before filling out this form see your voting officer in regard to the voting laws of your State and absentee registration and voting procedure.
- B. Type or print all entries except signatures. FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF CARD.
- C. Address card to proper State official. Your voting officer or commanding officer will furnish you his title and address.
- D. Mail card as soon as your State will accept your application.
- E. NO postage is required for the card.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1962-O-340-457 # 32-J

## FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF THE CARD

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICIAL  
MAILING  
ADDRESS



FREE OF U. S. POSTAGE  
INCLUDING AIR MAIL

**OFFICIAL ELECTION BALLOTING MATERIAL—VIA AIR MAIL**

To: \_\_\_\_\_  
(TITLE OF ELECTION OFFICIAL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP CODE)



ASA School Goes Coed As

# AGENCY PREPARES WACS

for Bigger and Better Jobs



You don't need muscles to master the fine art of ditty-bop. You need intelligence, patience and a couple of ears. So when it was discovered not too long ago that a sizable, untapped segment of our population was perfectly equipped for this job, the US Army Security Agency did something about it. Story starts on next page.





Since last September, when ASA was granted the authority to enlist women, more than 300 of them have signed up as ASA WACs. As such, they are eligible for nearly all of the nitty-gritty, operations-type specialty areas the Agency has to offer.

This is all fine and dandy on paper. But would these delicate creatures be able to stand the pressures of learning morse code? Would they tear their hair out, cry in frustration and run screaming from the classroom? The whole theoretical question was put to the test when Privates Dorothy Coomes and Sherry McDaniels arrived at the USASA Training Center & School (affectionately known throughout the Agency as "Ditty City"), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Fresh from basic training at Ft. McClellan, Ala., the two young

WACs made history just by being there: they were the first women to take a course of instruction at TC&S.

On March 17, 1972, they became the first two to graduate. Specialist Coomes aided her own cause as well as the WAC's by earning a meritorious promotion for finishing third in her class standings.

As the Modern Volunteer Army approaches reality, the importance of greater utilization of the WAC becomes increasingly apparent.

In September, for instance, the Army will open its college-level ROTC program to women. Ten colleges and universities will participate, with more to follow in the years ahead. And the newly authorized ASA enlistment program for women is another big step for the WAC. Instead of being relegated and re-

stricted to an administrative or clerical role, the WAC enlistee can sign up for ASA-controlled operational MOSs.

Now authorized 12,500 enlisted women and 900 officers, the WAC's current growth plans call for an increase within the next five years to 18,000 enlisted personnel and 1,400 officers. Some estimates look to the corps to someday supply 25 percent of the Army's total strength. ASA's goal for the end of FY 1973 is to increase the WAC population to 1,700; the long-range hope is for upwards of 35 percent of the total Agency strength to be WACs.

These grand totals imply much more than just a change in the Army's attitude toward women. The logistics problem of housing may alone determine just how fast these





goals can be accomplished.

As a result, enlistments are now kept in check and coordinated with specific job openings and available billets.

An ASA WAC can expect completely new or refurbished housing wherever she is sent in the Agency. After training at Ft. Devens or at the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, Cal., she must put in a year stateside before going overseas.

Vint Hill Farms Station, Va., will receive the first two graduates, Coomes and McDaniels, and probably 60 to 90 others within the next year. How will the boys down on the Farm react to this pleasant influx? Perhaps a look back to Devens will provide an answer.

While at school, the women had only a subtle effect on their male

classmates. Chief instructor, Sergeant First Class Robert Chester, thought the most obvious reaction was an improvement in the male appearance. "No sloppiness," he remarked.

Apparently, once the men realized that the interlopers were really no different than any other girls they've known, life went on as usual. But being in school and being on the actual operational site might be two different things. Although everyone's hoping for the best, there's no way of telling how successful the program will be until it gets started.

For awhile, the first female traffic analysts at Vint Hill may receive as much attention as the new Pandas at the Washington D.C. Zoo. After that, they'll just be 'one of the guys.'

Well, almost . . .

1—The well rounded program of training at Ft. Devens TC&S will help PFC Linda A. Scott and her sister WACs keep away from the eight ball. 2—As the first two WAC students at TC&S, PFCs Sherry McDaniels and Dorothy Coomes get more than their share of male attention. 3—PV2s Brenda F. Hand, Minnie A. Green and Marion V. Shaffer check out the bargain fashions at Ft. Devens' PX. 4—A surprise promotion rewards SP4 Coomes for her 3d place finish in class standings. 5—Graduation time for the first female TC&S grads, PFC McDaniels and SP4 Coomes. 6—"And when you get to the bivouac area, I want separate tents." 7—PV2 Minnie Green expects to strike out, but the rest of ASA's WACs have only just begun to roll.





USASA and its predecessor organizations are no strangers to the Women's Army Corps. In fact, back in 1944, virtually all the facilities of Arlington Hall Station were operated by nearly 100 WAC officers and more than 1,500 enlisted women. They worked as key punch operators, radio repairwomen and radio operators. They even ran the motor pool. Hundreds more WACs did their wartime bit at Vint Hill Farms Station and Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Cal.

## Women in Uniform

This month (May 14) the Women's Army Corps celebrates its 30th anniversary. It all began when Congress approved the creation of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). Within a year, five WAAC training centers were opened.

As an auxiliary of the Army, the women who entered the WAAC had no military status. In July 1943, however, the WAAC became the WAC; women were granted equal status\* and permitted to join the enlisted and commissioned ranks.

### Go-Power

Before WWII came to a close, the WAC numbered nearly 100,000. They saw duty wherever there was action: North Africa, England, Italy, Egypt, Australia and New Caledonia. LSTs landed WACs on the Normandy beachhead in July 1944, while others were assuming duties in the China-Burma-India theater. They went

where they were needed—to Oro Bay, to Hollandia, Casablanca, Chungking and Manilla.

With the surrender of Japan and the end of hostilities in Europe, it seemed that the women were no longer needed. In August 1945, enlistments in the corps were closed; so were the WAC schools and train-

ing centers. One year later, only 11,000 women remained on active duty.

### Regular Army Status

When President Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in 1948, the WAC officially became a permanent fixture. It was a smart move. Two years later, when the conflict in Korea broke out, the lady-type soldiers were needed again. They were soon sent to Japan and Okinawa in support of the Eighth US Army.

A WAC officer was assigned to Vietnam in early 1962, and by the end of 1971 more than a thousand had seen duty there.

The Army claimed another first for women's equal rights when Colonel Elizabeth P. Hoisington, seventh director of the WAC, attained the rank of Brigadier General, one of the first two women to achieve this rank in military history.

Today, in their thirtieth year, the corps can look proudly to the future.

### Small World

*As a matter of fact, the fourth training center was established at Ft. Devens, Mass., in May 1943 under the command of Colonel William H. Craig. Nineteen years later, Major General William H. Craig assumed command of the USASA. He held the post until September 1965 when he was succeeded by Major General Charles J. Denholm, the present commander. How's that for coincidence!*

\*More than a quarter of a century before Women's Lib became a household word.





# pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

## Turkey

**TUSLOG, Det 4**—Sinop has been on this earth for hundreds of years. In order to keep the personnel stationed there informed as to its historical significance, a Yeni (newcomer) tour is held each week.

The tour takes two and a half hours and consists of visits to many sites, some dating back as far as 600 B.C. Chaplain (CPT) Turpin Ashurst and Chaplain (CPT) John McDonald are the guides.

## Minnesota

**Ft. Snelling**—The Reserves have come through again. The 523d ASA Company has received the US Army Reserve Superior Unit Certificate, for 1971. The company is part of the 88th US Army Reserve Command.

## Germany

**FS Berlin**—Specialist Four Thomas Fenton of Company B, achieved 92 out of a possible 100 points and earned the distinction of being the first Honor Graduate of the Berlin Brigade Leadership School.

The school is basically geared to prepare enlisted men who are specialist four or acting sergeant E-5 for Non-Commissioned Officer responsibilities.

Organized and administered by the 4th Battalion, 18th Infantry, the week-long course began its first session on Feb. 14. According to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Conley, commanding officer, 4/18, the program "helps the soldier realize the task he is about to take" in becoming a non-commissioned officer.

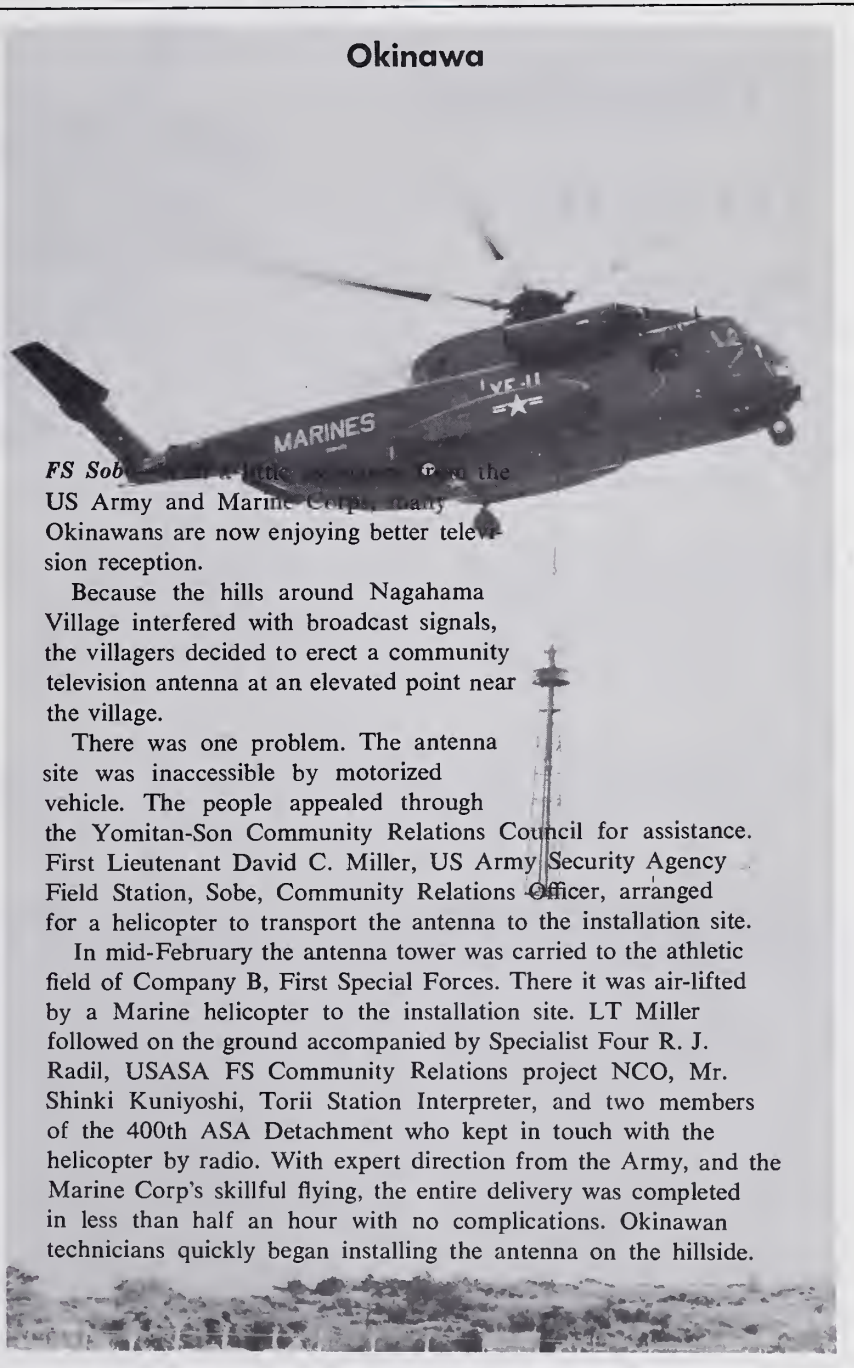
The 40-hour program includes instructional courses in military leadership, methods of instruction, drug abuse, modern volunteer army and the modern professional army, Staff Judge Advocate, human relations and

drill and ceremonies.

Military leadership is the principle point of instruction, covering 15 hours of teaching. Among the various

topics within military leadership, the course elaborates on human behavior, leadership traits and principles, leadership in combat and problem areas.

## Okinawa



**FS Sobe**—With a little assistance from the US Army and Marine Corps, many Okinawans are now enjoying better television reception.

Because the hills around Nagahama Village interfered with broadcast signals, the villagers decided to erect a community television antenna at an elevated point near the village.

There was one problem. The antenna site was inaccessible by motorized vehicle. The people appealed through the Yomitan-Son Community Relations Council for assistance. First Lieutenant David C. Miller, US Army Security Agency Field Station, Sobe, Community Relations Officer, arranged for a helicopter to transport the antenna to the installation site.

In mid-February the antenna tower was carried to the athletic field of Company B, First Special Forces. There it was air-lifted by a Marine helicopter to the installation site. LT Miller followed on the ground accompanied by Specialist Four R. J. Radil, USASA FS Community Relations project NCO, Mr. Shinki Kuniyoshi, Torii Station Interpreter, and two members of the 400th ASA Detachment who kept in touch with the helicopter by radio. With expert direction from the Army, and the Marine Corp's skillful flying, the entire delivery was completed in less than half an hour with no complications. Okinawan technicians quickly began installing the antenna on the hillside.

Is Your Future Cloudy?

# The Most Preventable Disease in the Nation



If you are reading this\* chances are you either smoke or want very much for someone you know or love to stop smoking. And, if you do smoke, chances are you want to stop, too . . . but haven't.

Why should THE HALLMARK or USASA or the Army for that matter care about smokers? The answer is rather simple and leads us nicely into these two pages of statistics. (Statistics, ich!) Alright, so nobody likes a laundry list, especially when lots of percentage figures and numbers are involved.

Six hundred people die over a holiday weekend and we shrug it off. Several thousand might get wiped out by a tsunami in Singapore and we "tch-tch" a bit and skip to the sports section. We're immune to this type of reporting; we almost have to be.

But if a relative was one of those holiday traffic fatalities, the figures would become more real for us. So,

\* And you *must* be, this page can't talk.

while reading this article, do yourself a favor. Include *you*, the ultimate reality, in each statistic we give. Get a little concerned, scared, worried, if you dare. That's one good thing about statistics. They're real.

O.K. Back to our first question. The Army has determined cigarette smoking to be the most widespread health problem among active duty military personnel. One half of the officers and up to 70 percent of enlisted men are habitual smokers. What concerns the Army is that smokers lose one-third more man hours to illness than non-smokers\*; and the US Public Health Service estimates that smoking leads to 300,000 premature deaths in the US each year.

A. 60,000 American men and women will die this year from lung cancer alone.

B. Ninety percent of all lung cancer cases occur in people who smoke cigarettes.

In the European trenches during WWI, cigarettes preempted cigars and pipes because they were quick, handy and easily inhaled. So, when Johnny came marching home, he and his fellow Doughboys brought their new habit with them.

With the war over, cigarettes soon became a trademark of the returning heroes. And when the manufacturers and advertisers got on the bandwagon, cigarette production skyrocketed from nearly nothing in 1900 to 580 billion in 1971. Despite the increasing bank of facts supporting arguments against smoking, 42 percent of adult men and 31 percent of the women in this country are still puffing away. Actually, this is a significant change from the picture five or six years ago. In 1966, 52 percent of adult men and 34 percent of women smoked.

The highest proportion of smokers

\* Dep't of HEW estimates 77 million workdays are lost each year in the US by smokers.



among both men and women is in the age group 25-44. At age 45, smokers begin to pay the penalty.

## Morticians Dig Smokers

Among men 45-54 years of age, the death rate for those smoking 10-19 cigarettes per day is more than *double* that of non-smokers. The longer a person smokes, the greater is his risk of early death. Men who began smoking before they were 15 years old have death rates about double those of men who started smoking in their thirties.

Quitting smoking is, of course, the only sure way to reduce exposure to the harmful effects of cigarettes. All reports on smoking show that those who do quit have lower death rates than those who continue to smoke. Those who have not smoked for ten years or more have death rates approaching those of non-smokers.

Without question, the smoker who gives up cigarettes will feel better, and breathe easier. Respiratory symptoms, such as cough, phlegm production and shortness of breath—improve when smoking stops. The risk of developing the major smoking-associated diseases is reduced. The longer a person stays away from the weed, the closer his health picture comes to that of the individual who has never smoked.

## Are You Convinced?

If you have decided to at least give not-smoking a try, you might want to read these helpful hints from the American Cancer Society.

There's no easy way or wonder cure. It's going to be rough but you can do it. Millions already have.

- Plan your quit-date in advance.
- Set the date.
- Keep a chart of how many and when you smoke. Then eliminate the one not needed.
- Overdose: take twice as many; your body will reject the tar and nicotine.
- Smoke only one an hour or or every two hours.
- Substitute lozengers or candy.
- Brush your teeth more often; use mouth wash.
- Hide ashtrays, matches, cigarettes.
- Break common habits associated with your habit (no coffee or alcohol).
- Drink fruit juices and lots of water.
- Breathe deeply; take long walks.
- Change settings (where you drink or read the paper).
- Try quitting on vacations when your routine is changed.
- Go to withdrawal clinics; seek the help of friends.
- Try hypnosis through a physician.

Fail? Try again . . . and again! The sooner you quit, the better chance you have of avoiding lung cancer or heart disease.

## To Cut Down Smoking

*A great many people, especially heavy smokers, merely wish to cut down smoking instead of stopping entirely.*

First, select a time when your system is free of nervous tension. Then decide how much you want to cut down. Then ration yourself. Carry only a small supply with you.

Change the pocket where you ordinarily carry your cigs. That will be a conscious reminder that you are cutting down. It will help you break the "chain reaction" of reaching, lighting, etc.

Switch to a brand you dislike.

Try restricting your smoking to certain hours of the day, or choose some hours as "no smoking" periods, and others as "smoking" times.

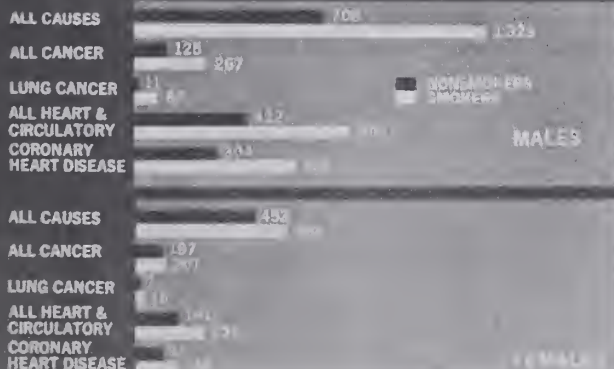
Try tapering off, by smoking four fewer cigarettes each four days. Cut down from 20 to 16, then four days later, reduce your ration to 12.

It is perfectly possible that once you get your smoking under control, you may decide to stop smoking entirely.

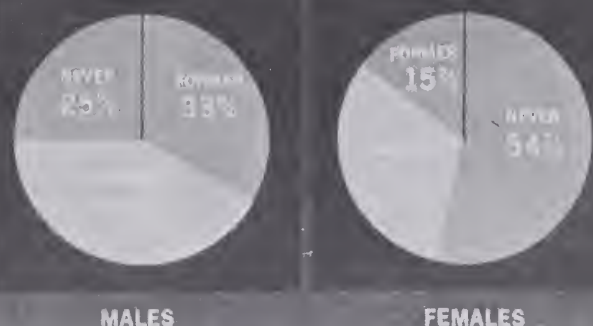
Good Luck

Based on a study of one million men and women, the chart at left shows the mortality ratio for smokers is in every case higher than for non-smokers. As the chart on the right clearly depicts, and contrary to the impression created by cigarette advertising, smokers today are actually in the minority. Only 42 percent of adult men and 31 percent of the women are still smoking cigarettes; the rest have either managed to quit, or never took up the habit in the first place. Of course, percentages in the military are quite different . . . the problem is more severe.

DEATH RATES OF SMOKERS  
AGES 45-64



SMOKERS  
IN THE POPULATION





**Ft. Hood, Tex.**—In the April, 1972 issue of *THE HALLMARK* we paid tribute to the 303d ASA Bn basketball team, Ft. Hood's basketball champs. Well this month we have a picture to show their winning form.



### Volleyball

**Ft. Hood, Tex.**—During the same week the 303d basketball team was doing their thing, the 303d volleyball team (see photo at left) put the spike on the Non-Divisional Volleyball championship.

Emerging undefeated from the local tournament, the 303d went on to represent Ft. Hood in the Fifth Army Championship playoffs held at Ft. Wolters, Tex. They felt the sting of defeat in the final match with Ft. Bliss and became the Fifth Army Runner-ups.

**Goodfellow AFB, Tex.** Chad Andagan, coach-player for the ASA TC&S Det volleyball team, was selected as the most valuable player of the Goodfellow AFB intramural season in April. His team swept through the championships of the intramural and student volleyball tournaments.

In collecting both crowns, the Army Security Agency Detachment team defeated the Dispensary squad in two out of three games for the league championship and then downed the 6944th School Squadron to win the student championship. The team finished the regular season with an 8-2 record.

### Basketball

**175th Radio Research FS, RVN**—

With a 14-3 record from regular season play, the 175th basketball team went on to capture the Bien Hoa Championship Tournament by blitzing four straight teams, winning the final game 65-50.

After a week of pondering their new-found fame, they charged through another tournament, the Military Region III Championship. In the final game the 175th staged a second half come from behind surge to beat a 1st Cavalry rival 60-55.

Much of the team's success was due to a fast-breaking, well balanced attack. Center Tom Caudle and guard Tony Greene took turns winning the MVP trophy for the two respective tournaments.

### Shoot 'Em Ups

**Ft. Devens, Mass.**—ASA Rifle and Pistol teams shot their way to a first place finish in the Commander's Rifle and Pistol Matches on the Ft. Devens ranges.

The Rifle Team captured five individual category trophies including first place in the "Old Shooter" (experience-not age) group.

The Pistol Team continued the pace, winning first place in both the .22 and .45 Caliber events. When the day was over ASA had taken first place in 14 individual events.

Not to be outdone were the ASA WACs who participated in both rifle and pistol events and did rather well.



# Gang-Tackling the Jolly Green Giant

It's tough being a "junior" anything. Maybe that's why junior enlisted and junior officer councils were started in the first place. And since the strength in numbers concept seems to be eternally valid, the junior officer council (JOC) at Arlington Hall Station, VA, went one step further.

With Navy, Air Force and Army representatives, the AHS JOC was more than just a potential force. Their accomplishments in the few short years since its inception are many; but the members wanted more.

In a stateside office environment, conditions are generally good. So the AHS JOC concerned themselves with what they considered to be trivialities. They had been confronting the nits and teasers of their military existence.

They worked for better gym facilities, more youth-oriented activities at the Officers' Club, sheltered areas at

bus stops, and the like. Sometimes they succeeded: now, once a week, a young and healthy go-go girl does her thing to the delight of the JOs at the club. But they still get wet at bus stops.

The major problems of junior officer sponsorship, housing, and job utilization and satisfaction were still there, looming too large to be tackled by one little council.

## *get together*

Last July, the Arlington Hall group formulated the idea of bringing all the JOCs in the area together. In February 1972, eight months and many phone calls later, a luncheon was held at the AHS Officers' Open Mess.

This first meeting of the Joint Conference of Washington Area JOCs reaffirmed what they all had sensed:

there was much common ground.

If only each JOC were free to tackle one problem area, they could do a much more thorough job and then share the fruits of their labor with the others. It seemed more than reasonable. So, after identifying the major points of concern, they did just that.

The Washington, D.C. area provided the perfect springboard for total junior officer participation. There are over a dozen councils in and around the capitol city representing all services. Each was faced with the same frustrating list of problems . . . and handling them with the same amount of ineffectiveness.

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## *Joint Conference of Washington Area Junior Officers' Councils*

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At the next conference (they'll meet quarterly), detailed investigations of the Washington, D.C. housing situation, the junior officer sponsorship program and the problems of career deterrents will be presented.

Just how successful the Joint Conference will be remains to be seen. If enthusiasm is any indication, they'll be a smash hit. ■

## Bring Cash—Not Hash

to eight years in prison at hard labor for the sale of any illegal drugs. Fines go with each of the sentences.

Laotian authorities give drug users and sellers three months to two years in prison, and a fine; Malaysian officials put drug dealers and users away for up to five years and add a \$10,000 fine on top of the sentence.

Singapore and the Philippines have the same sentence for drug users or those who try to sell—up to five years in prison and a fine.

Visit Taiwan with drugs and you can get from six months to two years for possession or use of marijuana, up

Continued from page 1

to three years in prison for a simple roach holder, and two to five years on rice for any other type of illegal narcotic. Selling on Taiwan is something else. Marijuana sales will result in a sentence of *not less than seven years*, while one sale of the hard stuff will bring from 10 years to life in prison.

Thailand sees things in round numbers. For instance, use a little mary jane and its up to five years in prison. Try smack and you can get ten years behind the bars. Opium users get double—up to 20 years in prison. Now if you try selling opium or heroin, then you're bucking for the big

one—life in Thailand, behind prison bars, a place where a day off is as rare as a snowball fight.

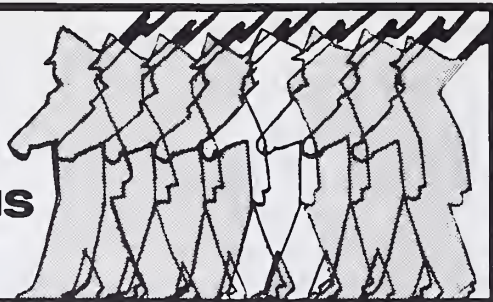
There are other places you might go to visit. New Zealand, or Pakistan, or Nepal. Don't believe the old song and dance routine that "some of these places don't really care if you use drugs." They all do, and a quick look at some of the sentences they pass out will convince anyone. New Zealand—up to 14 years in prison; Nepal, two years and a fine; Pakistan, also two years.

Drugs are a no-go, anywhere you go. ■

## THE

# Missed

## PERSONS BUREAU



The month of flowers and sunshine is now upon us. Both burst with exuberance over the bright days to come. The sometimes lazy and sometimes busy days of retirement can be perked up with hopes of a big catch out on the lake or sinking that hole-in-one.

The **HALLMARK** is always anxious to hear about the plans of ex-ASAers. Remember, retirees and short-timers are welcome to write in and request monthly home delivery of the **HALLMARK**. Here's news from some who have:

**SP5 Stephen Dalquist**, former editor of the *Aardvark*, Ft. Meade, Md., now works for Kemper Insurance in Towson, Md.

The Free State also claims a few other retirees. **MSG Kenneth R. Hewett** writes that he enjoys having

more time to spend with his family. **Hewey**, who lives in Laurel, hopes to make a success of his civilian career as a tax consultant, accountant and office manager. A trip to Europe is in sight for **CW2 Frank W. Mowry**. His new home in Millersville is within commuting distance of his DoD job at Ft. Meade, Md. **COL William Nechanicky** will only be in Odenton for another year. In June of '73 he plans to head south. In the meantime, he is doing graduate work at Bowie State College. Reflecting upon his past service years he feels that the military provided him with a "vivid picture . . . of the struggles for power and economic strength by nations . . . and individuals and the resultant effects on their honesty and integrity."

In Lancing, Tennessee, is **1SG Fred Ziegler** who wants to turn to the soil

and do a little farming. Fred seems to take the right approach to saving money by eliminating some of the bills—he's attending a TV repair school and will be an experienced 'do it yourself.'

**SGM Jack Lowery** will be taking trips to Canada in pursuit of the "elusive *Micropterus Dolomieui*" (Looks like a trip to the dictionary, folks.) This 26 year veteran in Seneca Falls, NY, is now a Safety Coordinator, Equal Employment Officer and Assistant to the Superintendent of a manufacturer of highway materials. Sounds like a good, concrete job, Jack.

**COL James D. Adams** is lucky: he says he can't recall a bad assignment during his career. Let's hope his luck continues in his future business enterprises. Settling in Annandale, Va, he looks forward to skiing as often as possible. In nearby Alexandria, is **LTC Raymond Young** who writes that he enjoyed the challenge and travel benefits that accompany a military tour.

The Fraternal Order of Police in Winter Park, Fla., has a new member. **MSG Boyd Lamb** recently joined their ranks.

## Science & Medicine

### Tape Defense

The Army's Combat Developments Command is developing a means of "Taping" the enemy to keep him out of soldiers' bunkers and bases.

Actually a reel of barbed spring steel, the tape is proposed as a replacement for the cumbersome concertina wire rolls now in use.

The barbed tape comes in its own dispenser package making it easier to use and recover, while slowing down intruders five times more effectively than the old wire.

The tape is self-contained in its own reusable foam plastic shipping pack, and does not require extra tools to set up. It eliminates one of the principle problems of the old wire—tangles. It is simply pulled from its package in a 20-meter long series of loops 30 inches high.

The tape has the added asset of durability for it can stay in place for at least a year without maintenance.

### Emphysema & Smoking

(Editorial by Lt. Col. Sidney H. Curtis, USAF)

Pulmonary emphysema is a chronic, progressive lung disease which was almost unknown a generation ago. It produces breakdown of normal lung tissues, resulting in lungs which are less efficient than normal in providing oxygen to the body.

What does that mean? Very simply, it means a person with emphysema is always short of breath, is able to perform no exercise, and eventually can't even care for himself! The disease is progressive—that means it gets relentlessly worse, and can never be cured. Medical research has proven

that a person with emphysema loses up to 5 percent of his lung efficiency *each year* once the process starts, and as long as he continues to be exposed to the agent which produced his disease.

Cigarette smoking causes emphysema. This is a fact—no question about it. Other things can also cause it, but ordinarily one can't avoid those other things, but you can avoid exposure to cigarette smoke.

The relationship between emphysema and the number of cigarettes smoked isn't as constant as that in lung cancer. Anyway, there's really little to choose between being eaten up by cancer or dying of lack of oxygen, is there? It's really easier to simply stop smoking!

(Note: There's more fire to this smokey subject on pgs. 12-13.)



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## Let the Past Guide You

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*W. Averell Harriman's America in a Changing World, portrays his optimism for our nation's future. The conclusion to his book contains advice derived from many years of experience and service to his country.*

This country has symbolized man's highest hopes and principles. It has achieved the greatest production the world has ever seen. Use all this well. Learn from past mistakes and try to improve on the past. I am utterly impatient with some who talk about overthrowing this whole nation. Put it in the right path, make America live up to her highest principles, even improve the traditions if you will. But don't decry the past. Understand the past. Build on it for a better America. My guess is you will.

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## People Who Need People

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*Maybe a minor family or financial problem has you bugged. Most military posts have counsellors assigned for this purpose. If you have a problem, don't overlook the availability of this good nearby source of advice. Everyone needs someone to talk to once in a while,*

Our society comes from a frontier background in which the individual's self image hinges on being independent, self-reliant, the master of your soul and destiny. Parents want their children to grow up to stand on their own feet, make decisions, search out opportunity and act upon it. As a result, most people feel bad when something happens to them that is too big to handle or correct on their own initiative. Pressures build up and the pitfall is to escape through the trap door of such escape mechanisms as alcohol, drugs or just ignoring the problem, by turning off the outside world. One can bug out and pretend that he has no problem, or use an unhealthy, self-destructive method of coping with the situation.

No one is an island and every man, woman and child belongs to a unit. Teenagers should talk to their parents and communicate the hangup. A man works in a section and can talk to the room supervisor as well as to the next person in line. The ISG and company commander are especially concerned with the problems of the

individual and his family. They are decision makers in most things that affect men in their own units.

The post chaplain, medical and dental staff, judge advocate, ACS personnel, post social workers, CO and command sergeant major are resourceful people who stand ready to use their skills and experience for you and yours. They are available at their regular places and will counsel, advise or just listen to you.

When you get in a bind seek out some help. There is no one who really loses out by accepting counsel from another human being.

**MAJ Huston J. Banton, II, Chaplain**

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## Peacetime is a Challenge

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*The role of the Army in war or peacetime is to serve the nation. The Commanding General, US Continental Army Command gives his views on the necessity of hard work and sacrifice during this era:*

There is a misconception common among those who enter the military during a postwar era, which we are in—at least psychologically—today, that peacetime service is boring and lacking in challenge. Nothing could be further removed from the realities confronting all of us in uniform today. As a senior Army officer said recently, "These are tough times. We face dangerously strong enemies abroad, and we are bedeviled by noisy critics at home. The role of the military is never easy, nor is it always appreciated. But . . . we are bolstered by the knowledge that our role, particularly in these stormy times, is vital to the best interests of the nation." I certainly subscribe to these sentiments.

History teaches us that no one can guarantee us the privilege to enjoy freedom. It is ours to retain through our own hard work and sacrifice, just as it was gained by other Americans through their hard work and sacrifice. Those who cry for peace and freedom—both at the same time—are asking for something for which we must work and pray yet a little longer, mindful of the many influences within our nation which are gnawing at the very foundation of our American heritage.

**—GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr.**

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## *Ideas and Opinions*

*"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."*

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it's not the cough

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



3 1262 09682 4064

that carries you off –



it's the coffin they

carry you off in!